S7355-1
12/23/88 A

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

October 1988 Published November 1988

Employment Increases Faster than Population

According to 1987 Bureau of Census population estimates, South Dakota's population increased 2.6 percent statewide from 1980 to 1987. South Dakota's nonfarm employment increased by 7.1 percent and total employment increased by 6.9 percent from 1980 to 1987.

Because there is quite a difference between the percent of population increase and nonfarm and total employment increases, it may be interesting to explore reasons why employment increases in South Dakota were nearly twice the population increases noted from 1980 to 1987.

One reason South Dakota's nonfarm and total employment may have increased faster than population from 1980 to 1987 is that the state's civilian labor force participation rate also increased -- from 67.5 percent in 1980, to 69.0 percent in 1987. This increase accounted for approximately 7,000 more people being employed statewide, without a change in the population. Though population may decrease slightly, total employment may in fact increase rather significantly, because there may be workers who are entering the labor force who had not done so before.

In this article we will examine population, nonfarm and total employment increases and decreases in South Dakota counties in order to reach an understanding of why nonfarm and total employment increased faster than population. For the purpose of this article, counties were classified according to population as rural counties, medium counties, and Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) counties. Rural counties are those in which there were no cities with more than 2,500 people during 1987. Medium-sized counties were defined as those that contain a city that had at least 2,500 people but not more than 49,999 people. MSA counties are defined as those counties containing a city with more than 50,000 people during 1987. South Dakota has two MSA counties, 19 medium counties and 45 rural counties.

For the purpose of this article, it is also important to make clear what nonfarm employment and total employment are. Nonfarm employment is based on place of employment and depicts where jobs are located (such as in what county). Total employment is based on workers by place of residence and shows where the workers live. It is important to note that because total employment is based on place of residence, in most cases increases or decreases in population will more closely match total employment than nonfarm employment.

South Dakota's MSA counties (Minnehaha and Pennington) led the state in population growth by adding 23,604 people to their population. This was a total population growth of 13.1 percent for these two MSA counties from 1980 to 1987. However, the MSA counties nonfarm employment increased by 18.2 percent from 1980 to 1987. Also, both counties seen an increasing number of commuters from other counties traveling to Pennington and Minnehaha counties to work.

INSIDE...

Labor Market In October 3
South Dakota Nonfarm Employment .. 6
Sioux Falls Nonfarm Employment .. 7
Rapid City Nonfarm Employment .. 8
Hours and Earnings of Production Workers 9

Minnehaha's nonfarm employment increased 18.6 percent, and its total employment increased 15.7 percent from 1980 through 1987. Pennington trailed a close second with a nonfarm employment increase of 17.4 percent. But Pennington County experienced a slightly lower total employment growth than did Minnehaha, adding only 8.6 percent more workers. Thus, more people are commuting into Pennington County to work than are commuting into Minnehaha County.

Medium-Sized Counties Increase in Employment

South Dakota's medium-sized counties saw a slight population increase (one percent), and this group also saw increases in both nonfarm and total employment from 1980 to 1987. As a group, medium-sized counties increased in nonfarm employment by 3.7 percent, and in total employment by 6.1 percent.

Meade County is an example of a medium-sized county that saw greater increases in total employment than it did in nonfarm employment. Meade County's total employment increased by 62.7 percent, while its population increased by only 14.4 percent, and its nonfarm employment increased by 11.6 percent. Because total employment measures the number of people employed by residence, and nonfarm employment measures the number of people employed by place of work, it is likely many people from Meade County are commuting out of their county to work. It also seems likely that these commuters may be traveling to Pennington County to work.

Medium-sized counties increasing by 10 percent or better in total employment between 1980 and 1987 included Meade, Codington, Lincoln and Hughes.

As a group, medium-sized counties did not increase dramatically in nonfarm employment from 1980 to 1987. However, Codington, Meade, Lawrence and Lake counties all saw increased nonfarm employment of 11 percent or better during this time period.

Thirteen of South Dakota's 45 rural counties noted population growth from 1980 to 1987. However, the population growth in these counties was offset by the balance of the decreasing population of the other counties in this group. Thus, the total population of this group decreased by 3.8 percent from 1980 to 1987.

Even though total population in this group dropped, total employment increased slightly. This group of counties increased by 1.6 percent in total employment from 1980 to 1987.

It is important to remember that total employment is based on the number of employed people who live in a given county. Therefore, even though "John Smith" lives in County A (a rural county), he may work in County B (a medium-sized county). When total employment is calculated, he will be included in County A's total employment. Therefore, when total employment was calculated for the rural counties, even though population decreased, total employment increased slightly.

There were 24 rural counties which noted increases in total employment during this time period. Of those 24 counties, nine had increases in total employment of more than 15 percent. Those counties include: Jackson, Custer, Campbell, Mellette, Hanson, Stanley, Todd, Sully and Bennett.

Eighteen of South Dakota's rural counties saw increased nonfarm employment from 1980 to 1987. Of the eighteen rural counties that did note increases, half noted increases of 10 percent or more in nonfarm employment. These counties were: Jackson, Mellette, Bennett, Campbell, Custer, Ziebach, Moody, Stanley and Hamlin.

However, these nonfarm employment increases were not great enough to offset the nonfarm employment decreases in the other rural counties. Thus, South Dakota's rural counties decreased slightly in nonfarm employment from 1980 to 1987, dropping 1.1 percent.

South Dakota's Labor Market in October

In October 1988, the nonfarm employment level rose to 263,300, an increase of 4,000 jobs (or 1.5 percent) from year-ago levels. Each of the private industry groups and government posted employment increases over year-ago employment levels. The industry leaders in job growth were: wholesale and retail trade (1,100 jobs); manufacturing (1,000 jobs), and services (700 jobs).

Retail trade accounted for 900 of the 1,100 job increase in the wholesale and retail trade industry. The sectors responsible for the increase were food stores; automotive dealers; apparel and accessory stores; eating and drinking establishments; and miscellaneous retail stores.

Five hundred of the seven hundred job increase in the services industry, occurred in the medical and health sector. The majority of this increase may be attributed to the different varieties of specialized health care services.

The transportation and public utilities industry increased to an employment level of 13,100, adding 600 jobs over year-ago levels. The communication sector is climbing back to employment levels previous to centralization and de-regulation which had occurred in this sector. The transportation sector increased their employment over year-ago levels by 200 jobs.

The finance, insurance, and real estate industry added 300 jobs from year-ago levels. The use of credit instead of cash to make purchases appears to be increasing. That increased demand for credit has "trickled down" to cause the hiring of personnel to accommodate the added workload for firms in the business of granting credit.

Month-To-Month Employment Changes

Total nonfarm employment from September to October 1988, increased 1,100 jobs (or .4 percent). The seasonal employment increase in government, specifically in state and local education, was caused by the addition of work study students and support staff to October payrolls. This large increase of 3,200 jobs, offset the seasonal employment decrease in the private industry groups.

The manufacturing industry led the private industry groups, with the addition of 300 jobs. Most of this increase was noted in the food and kindred products division of the manufacturing industry with most of the personnel added in the poultry processing sector. This is a traditional seasonal increase for the harvesting of poultry. Consumer demand for ducks, geese, and turkeys normally increases during the holiday season.

The construction industry is noting expected seasonal declines in each of its three sectors. The building; highway and street; and special trade contractors decreased employment by approximately 100 jobs each.

The majority of the job decrease in the retail trade industry was found in the eating and drinking establishment sector. This is a typical pattern followed by this sector each year as the tourism season ends.

The service industry employment decrease is being offset by the increase in private educational services. Educational services is following the same trend as state and local education by adding work study students and support staff to October payrolls.

The South Dakota labor force in October 1988 was 356,900 with 342,200 South Dakotan's employed and 14,700 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 4.1 percent, an increase from the September 1988 rate of 3.6 percent. More often than not, the unemployment rate typically increases from September to October.

Labor Surplus Areas Announced

The U.S. Department of Labor recently announced the designation of Labor Surplus Areas. Those South Dakota areas so designated were Buffalo, Dewey and Shannon counties. To be designated as a labor surplus area, a county must have an average unemployment rate which is at least 20 percent above the national average unemployment rate during the previous two calendar years.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	October 1988 (1)				October 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	122,432,000	116,250,000	6,182,000	5.0 (3)	120,744,000	113,898,000	6,845,000	5.7 (3)
South Dakota	356,900	342,200	14,700	4.1	358,600	346,800	11,800	3.3
Sioux Falls MSA	71,285	68,451	2,834	4.0	72,334	70,470	1,864	2.6
Rapid City MSA	39,545	37,442	2,103	5.3	40,170	38,532	1,638	4.1
Aurora	1,449	1,428	21	1.4	1,409	1,395	14	1.0
Beadle	9,611	9,229	382	4.0	9,386	9,122	264	2.8
Bennett	1,507	1,451	56	3.7	1,417	1,367	50	3.5
Bon Homme	3,451	3,406	45	1.3	3,567	3,496	71	2.0
Brookings	14,020	13,497	523	3.7	13,334	12,911	423	3.2
Brown	20,657	19,635	1,022	4.9	20,779	19,852	927	4.5
Brule	2,548	2,468	80	3.1	2,636	2,539	97	3.7
Buffalo	457	412	45	9.8	509	471	38	7.5
Butte	3,440	3,259	181	5.3	3,826	3,649	177	4.6
Campbell	1,144	1,135	9	0.8	1,107	1,085	22	2.0
Charles Mix	3,977	3,869	108	2.7	4,054	3,883	171	4.2
Clark	1,992	1,896	96	4.8	2,009	1,940	69	3.4
Clay	6,490	6,260	230	3.5	6,549	6,223	326	5.0
Codington	12,102	11,638	464	3.8	12,026	11,573	453	3.8
Corson	1,541	1,468	73	4.7	1,603	1,492	111	6.9
Custer	3,640	3,481	159	4.4	3,490	3,345	145	4.2
Davison	9,232	9,110	122	1.3	8,923	8,826	97	1.1
Day	3,491	3,268	223	6.4	3,484	3,375	109	3.1
Deuel	2,411	2,329	82	3.4	2,384	2,287	97	4.1
Dewey	1,888	1,801	87	4.6	2,077	1,940	137	6.6
Douglas	1,849	1,793	56	3.0	1,824	1,798	26	1.4
Edmunds	2,250	2,123	127	5.6	2,369	2,315	54	2.3
Fall River	3,794	3,548	246	6.5	3,904	3,676	228	5.8
Faulk	1,151	1,142	9	0.8	1,256	1,246	10	0.8
Grant	4,195	4,082	113	2.7	4,317	4,170	147	3.4
Gregory	2,436	2,352	84	3.4	2,471	2,407	64	2.6
Haakon	1,234	1,208	26	2.1	1,305	1,273	32	2.5
Hamlin	2,357	2,261	96	4.1	2,472	2,428	44	1.8
Hand	2,062	2,036	26	1.3	2,132	2,102	30	1.4
Hanson	1,402	1,379	23	1.6	1,550	1,520	30	1.9
Harding	842	830	12	1.4	821	783	38	4.6
Hughes	8,978	8,741	237	2.6	8,916	8,676	240	2.7
Hutchinson	4,454	4,288	166	3.7	4,293	4,216	77	1.8
Hyde	955	920	35	3.7	907	887	20	2.2
Jackson	1,516	1,453	63	4.2	1,637	1,591	46	2.8

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	October 1988 (1)				October 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,190	1,176	14	1.2	1,227	1,215	12	1.0
Jones	753	737	16	2.1	743	701	42	5.7
Kingsbury	2,770	2,672	98	3.5	3,061	3,013	48	1.6
Lake	5,513	5,265	248	4.5	5,557	5,388	169	3.0
Lawrence	10,304	9,758	546	5.3	10,468	9,902	566	5.4
Lincoln	7,651	7,288	363	4.7	7,294	7,119	175	2.4
Lyman	1,702	1,655	47	2.8	1,629	1,466	163	10.0
McCook	2,859	2,737	122	4.3	2,948	2,882	66	2.2
McPherson	1,624	1,570	54	3.3	1,741	1,705	36	2.1
Marshall	2,393	2,299	94	3.9	2,317	2,257	60	2.6
Meade	9,339	9,034	305	3.3	9,320	9,012	308	3.3
Mellette	916	895	21	2.3	1,157	1,119	38	3.3
Miner	1,692	1,544	148	8.7	1,369	1,333	36	2.6
Minnehaha	71,285	68,451	2,834	4.0	72,334	70,470	1,864	2.6
Moody	3,437	3,299	138	4.0	3,246	3,196	50	1.5
Pennington	39,545	37,442	2,103	5.3	40,170	38,532	1,638	4.1
Perkins	2,434	2,411	23	0.9	2,444	2,398	46	1.9
Potter	1,442	1,421	21	1.5	1,511	1,475	36	2.4
Roberts	4,852	4,566	286	5.9	4,879	4,694	185	3.8
Sanborn	1,168	1,119	49	4.2	1,264	1,250	14	1.1
Shannon	2,566	2,296	270	10.5	2,451	2,258	193	7.9
Spink	3,689	3,640	49	1.3	3,859	3,803	56	1.5
Stanley	1,600	1,520	80	5.0	1,732	1,631	101	5.8
Sully	823	814	9	1.1	867	831	36	4.2
Todd	2,764	2,588	176	6.4	2,636	2,451	185	7.0
Tripp	3,393	3,262	131	3.9	3,245	3,201	44	1.4
Turner	4,214	4,073	141	3.3	4,089	4,006	83	2.0
Union	5,882	5,263	619	10.5	5,454	5,138	316	5.8
Walworth	3,020	2,882	138	4.6	3,063	2,982	81	2.6
Yankton	10,393	10,205	188	1.8	10,632	10,388	244	2.3
Ziebach	1,209	1,160	49	4.1	1,114	1,080	34	3.1

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.3 and 6.0. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

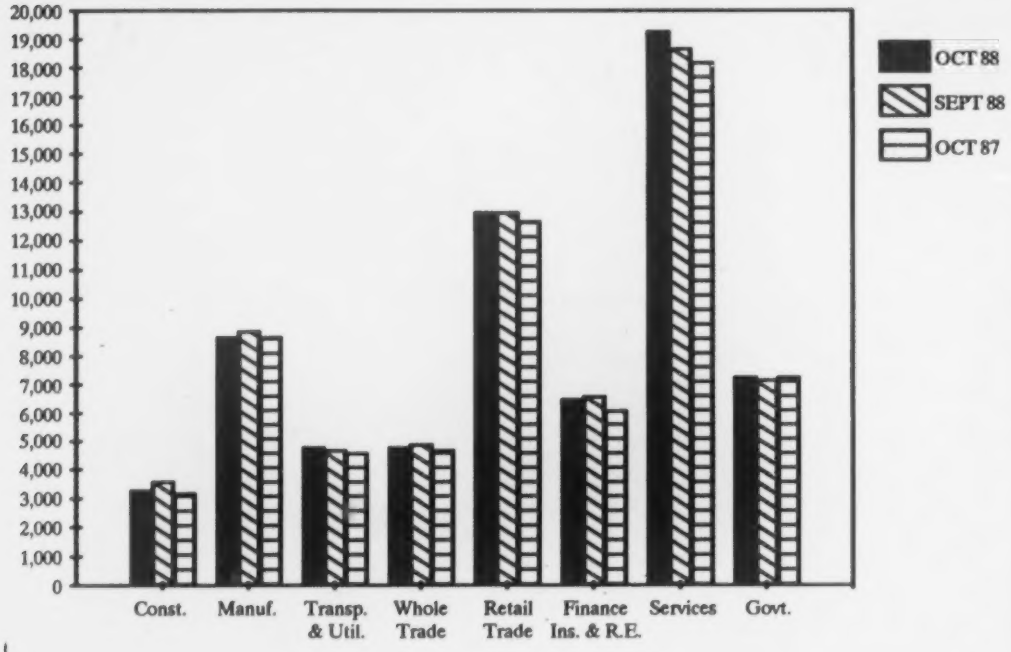
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	263,300	262,200	259,300	.4	1.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	203,700	205,200	199,900	-.7	1.9
MINING	2,600	2,600	2,500	.0	4.0
CONSTRUCTION	11,700	12,000	11,600	-2.5	.9
MANUFACTURING	30,800	30,500	29,800	1.0	3.4
Durable Goods	16,900	16,900	16,500	.0	2.4
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10,400	10,400	10,100	.0	3.0
Nondurable Goods	13,900	13,600	13,300	2.2	4.5
Food & Kindred Products	8,200	7,900	7,700	3.8	6.5
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,700	2,700	2,800	.0	-3.6
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,100	13,000	12,500	.8	4.8
Transportation	7,700	7,700	7,500	.0	2.7
Communication	3,200	3,100	2,800	3.2	14.3
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,200	2,200	2,300	.0	-4.3
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	68,100	69,100	67,000	-1.4	1.6
Wholesale Trade	16,600	16,800	16,600	-1.2	.0
Durable Goods	7,400	7,500	7,400	-1.3	.0
Nondurable Goods	9,200	9,300	9,200	-1.1	.0
Retail Trade	51,400	52,400	50,500	-1.9	1.8
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,400	8,400	8,500	.0	-1.2
Food Stores	8,200	8,200	7,800	.0	5.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	14,600	14,700	14,300	-.7	2.1
Finance	9,200	9,300	8,800	-1.1	4.5
Banking	4,500	4,500	4,500	.0	.0
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,300	4,300	4,000	.0	7.5
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,300	3,400	3,400	-2.9	-2.9
SERVICES	62,800	63,400	62,100	-.9	1.1
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	17,100	18,200	17,100	-6.0	.0
Personal and Business	8,000	8,200	8,100	-2.4	-1.2
Medical and Health Services	24,000	24,000	23,500	.0	2.1
Hospitals	10,900	10,700	10,600	1.9	2.8
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,200	13,300	12,900	-.8	2.3
Educational Services	5,100	4,300	4,800	18.6	6.3
Social Services	4,500	4,400	4,300	2.3	4.7
Membership Organizations	8,800	9,000	9,000	-2.2	-2.2
GOVERNMENT	59,600	57,000	59,400	4.6	.3
Federal	10,700	10,800	10,800	-.9	-.9
State	16,400	15,100	16,200	8.6	1.2
State Education	7,800	6,300	7,800	23.8	.0
Local	32,500	31,100	32,500	4.5	.0
Local Education	19,100	17,400	19,000	9.8	.5

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

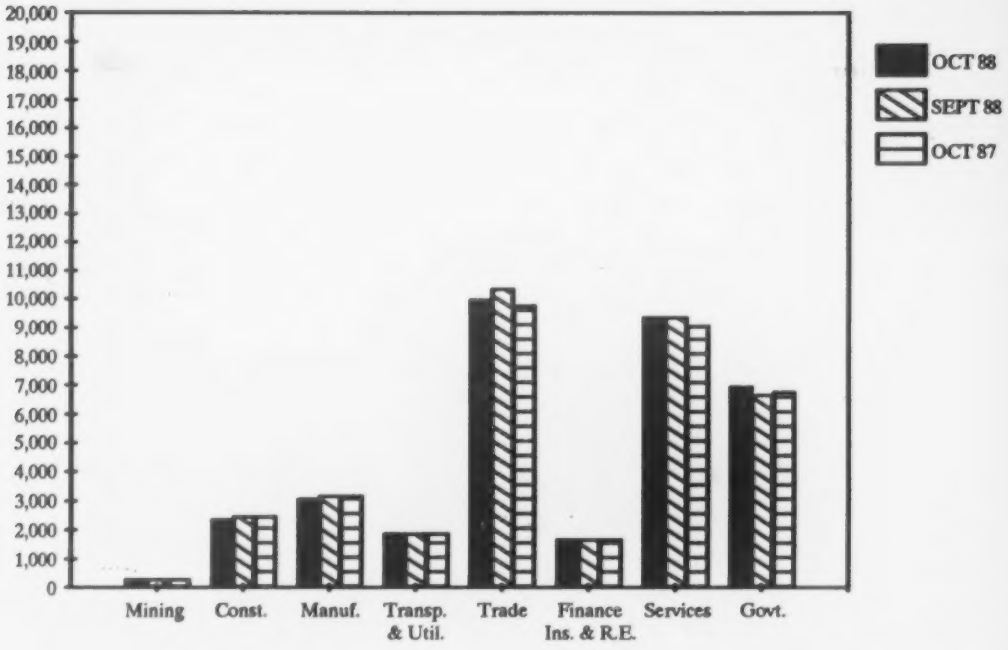


	Oct. 1988	Sept 1988	Oct. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	67,700	67,600	65,600	.1	3.2
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	3,300	3,600	3,200	-8.3	3.1
MANUFACTURING	8,700	8,900	8,700	-2.2	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,800	4,700	4,600	2.1	4.3
TRADE	17,900	17,900	17,400	.0	2.9
Wholesale Trade	4,800	4,900	4,700	-2.0	2.1
Retail Trade	13,000	13,000	12,700	.0	2.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6,500	6,600	6,100	-1.5	6.6
SERVICES	19,300	18,700	18,200	3.2	6.0
GOVERNMENT	7,300	7,200	7,300	1.4	.0

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	35,900	36,000	35,100	-.3	2.3
MINING	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,400	2,500	2,500	-4.0	-4.0
MANUFACTURING	3,100	3,200	3,200	-3.1	-3.1
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,900	1,900	1,900	.0	.0
TRADE	10,000	10,400	9,800	-3.8	2.0
Wholesale Trade	2,000	2,000	1,900	.0	5.3
Retail Trade	8,000	8,300	7,900	-3.6	1.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,700	1,700	1,700	.0	.0
SERVICES	9,400	9,400	9,100	.0	3.3
GOVERNMENT	7,000	6,700	6,800	4.5	2.9

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987
Total Private	168,400	170,300	164,600	34.2	34.0	34.1
Mining	2,100	2,200	2,100	42.0	42.2	43.0
Construction	9,800	9,900	8,800	42.1	41.7	39.8
Manufacturing	23,300	23,000	23,000	41.2	42.9	41.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	10,800	10,800	10,300	38.4	38.3	39.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	59,700	60,600	58,600	31.8	31.3	32.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	10,500	10,600	10,300	36.9	35.8	35.3
Services	52,200	53,300	51,400	30.7	30.4	30.0

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987
Total Private	$252.74	$249.56	$247.23	$7.39	$7.34	$7.25
Mining	512.40	509.78	523.74	12.20	12.08	12.18
Construction	410.05	403.24	374.52	9.74	9.67	9.41
Manufacturing	333.31	346.63	325.82	8.09	8.08	7.87
Transportation & Public Utilities	397.44	400.62	398.73	10.35	10.46	10.12
Wholesale & Retail Trade	196.84	191.56	204.40	6.19	6.12	6.27
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	275.27	262.06	256.98	7.46	7.32	7.28
Services	206.61	202.46	195.60	6.73	6.66	6.52

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	6,600	6,700	6,700	43.7	44.4	44.2
Rapid City MSA	2,400	2,500	2,500	40.8	41.9	39.6

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	$359.21	$362.30	$344.76	$8.22	$8.16	$7.80
Rapid City MSA	321.91	333.11	293.44	7.89	7.95	7.41

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	NUMBER		
	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987
Sex, Total	1,392	1,326	1,703
Male	688	673	1,004
Female	704	653	699
Race, Total	1,392	1,326	1,703
White	1,244	1,156	1,509
Nonwhite	148	170	194
Age, Total	1,392	1,326	1,703
Under 45	1,018	952	1,150
Over 45	374	374	553
[2]Industry, Total	1,392	1,326	1,703
Mining	15	15	15
Construction	89	86	192
Manufacturing	308	287	557
Transportation & Public Utilities	188	216	90
Trade	313	270	375
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	58	46	57
Services	327	315	327
Government	94	91	90
[2]Occupation, Total	1,392	1,326	1,703
Professional & Managerial	263	267	300
Clerical and Sales	375	355	359
Services	173	166	203
Processing	42	44	280
Machine Trade	60	59	57
Benchwork	161	116	98
Structural Work	175	166	286
Other	143	153	120
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,392	1,326	1,703
1-2 Weeks	382	226	537
3-4 Weeks	156	227	177
5-14 Weeks	524	552	556
15 Weeks & Over	330	321	433

[1]The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2]Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1,351	946	1,314	42.8	2.8
B. Weeks Compensated	5,230	5,630	6,408	-7.1	-18.4
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$450,384	$639,101	$552,101	-29.5	-18.4
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal	$43,845,800	$42,722,800	$42,201,500	2.6	3.9
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	5,757	9,485	5,839	-39.3	-1.4
F. Nonfarm Placements	4,525	6,613	4,332	-31.6	4.5
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	5,279	7,775	5,628	-32.1	-6.2

	Oct. 1988
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$91,330

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	Oct. 1988 People	Oct. 1988 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	52	$12,064
J. Partial Employment	45	$3,555

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

BULK RATE

PRESORTED 3RD CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
U.S. Department of Labor
Permit NO. G-12

Labor Market Information Center
P.O. Box 4730
Aberdeen, South Dakota 57402-4730

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use $300

FORWARDING AND ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

05/88
CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SERVICE
SRI ACQUISITONS
4520 EAST WEST HIWAY
BETHESDA MD 20814

Selected National Economic Indicators

	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	120.2	119.8	115.3	0.3	4.2
Industrial Production Index[2]	139.2	138.7	132.5	0.4	5.1
Retail Trade Sales[3]	135,622	134,380	126,973	0.9	6.8
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,554	1,449	1,538	7.2	1.0
Prime Interest Rate[5]	10.0	10.0	9.07	0.00	0.93

[1]U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.
[2]Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.
[3]Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.
[4]Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.
[5]Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.